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Washington Highlights

The forecast for crude oil in 1951 is appreciably higher than the demand in the current year, according to Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas. "This means more wells and more wells mean more pipe," he said. Senator Johnson is chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee, which has been looking over the national steel situation.

Initial output of gasoline from coal in quantity in the United States is reported by the Federal Bureau of Mines. Some 225,000 gallons already have been put out at the Bureau's 25,000,000 coal to oil demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., on the Mississippi River about 100 miles north of St. Louis.

The Government's synthetic rubber plants currently are producing synthetic rubber at a rate of 430,000 tons annually, according to a report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Two of these plants in Texas have gone into operation and production is about to start in three plants in California, two in Kentucky, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania. Shortly after the turn of the year, two Louisiana and one West Virginia plants will begin production.

An all-time record high of 45,789,000 persons held non-farm employment in the middle of October, the U. S. Labor Department reported.

France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands are set to pool their coal and steel under a history-making treaty based on the Schuman Plan. The plan takes its name from French Foreign Minister Schuman, who recommended the pool last May. The French primary aim is to prevent another war between Germany and France.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines jointly with the American Petroleum Institute has issued the first in a series of national annual Diesel fuel surveys. This action was taken in view of the rapid increase in the use of Diesel fuel oil as a medium of power in recent years, resulting in the need for added information on types and quality of such fuels marketed currently. Under a combination agreement, samples of Diesel fuel, specific of actual shipments, were analyzed by producers, employing uniform approved procedures. After each sample was subjected to no less than 14 tests, the results were turned over to the Bureau of Mines for further study and compilation. Two hundred and sixty-six samples were submitted by 56 companies.

A process more efficient and economical than any yet developed evidently has been worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Mines at the Federal Agency's oil shale demonstration plant near Rifle in Western Colorado. It is called a gas-combustion process and it does not require water or an elaborate condensing system. Water is far from abundant and a valuable element in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah where the country's major oil-shale reserves are located. It was explained that the process produces and uses as a source of heat a low BTU recycle gas which is burned in the presence of air.

Essential steel requirement of the oil and gas industry production division next year are foreseen by the Petroleum Administration for Defense as approximating the 3,240,000-ton estimate made by the National Petroleum Council. The NPA probably will be requested to map out a program which will make certain manufacture of oil industry tubular goods and lease tankage will not be unduly hindered by lack of steel. A program also will call for enough steel for natural gasoline and pressure maintenance projects.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Associaition of America at Washington, recently commented on economic restrictions. Mr. Brown pointed out that these restrictions during the second World War proved above all else that Government controls "sap the strength and capacities of the petroleum industry and at the same time weaken its competitive forces." Brown, in reviewing the position of the oil industry in relation to the new Defense production Act, warned that the industry has been faced with proposals to establish centralized governing, coordinating or planning commissions "ever since removal of wartime controls in 1945 and 1946."

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PIONEER OF LONG-TOOTH BITS FOR TOP HOLE DIGGING

Union Pacific Develops Unique Anti-Earthquake Damage Operations at Wilmington

By D. L. ROBERTS
Chief Petroleum Engineer
E. B. Hall and Co., Operators

Two unusual earthquakes have occurred in the Wilmington Oil Field within the last three years. They were unusual in that they were "minor" from the standpoint of earth shock but disastrous from the standpoint of damage to oil wells. The first, which occurred in December, 1947, affected a large number of Long Beach Oil Development Company wells, but only a small number of Union Pacific Railroad Company wells, only two of the latter being rendered non-productive. The second earthquake took place in November, 1949, and resulted in damage to a large number of Union Pacific wells. Approximately one-half of these wells were so severely damaged as to prevent them from being produced. Geographically, severe damage to Union Pacific wells was concentrated in an area approximately 5000′ long and 2000′ feet wide, which is situated on Terminal Island.

The damage to wells results from the fact that horizontal earth movement takes place along definite slippage planes during the quakes. Survey techniques evolved to measure the severe deformations in well casings caused by this movement revealed that damage had occurred at approximately 1500′ (1), and 1700′. Most of the major damage from the second earthquake occurred at the lower level. Correlation of electric log markers showed that slippage planes existed in shale beds at these depths, and subsequent coring confirmed this conclusion. While an extreme variance of depths at which damage occurs of approximately 32′ above and below the slippage plane exists, the majority of wells damaged have casing deformation within 10′ of the slippage plane. An average horizontal displacement at the lower level of about nine-tenths of one foot has been measured. The amount of casing affected by the slippage has been found to be as little as seven feet and as much as twenty-eight feet.

Following the first of these earthquakes, the Union Pacific Railroad Company adopted a policy of installing earthquake damage preventive measures in all new wells in the area of known damage. These measures consisted of the scraping of pockets, which varied in diameter from 20″ to 30″, opposite the known slippage planes. Theoretical investigations of the probable stress involved in earth movements over large areas revealed that any attempts to strengthen well casings so as to be capable of withstanding such movement would be ineffective. A policy of providing larger than normal hole around the casing was therefore instituted, the basic theory being predicated on preventing transmission of formation movement to the casing, or spreading the deformation resulting from such movement over a sufficient length of casing so as to prevent severe damage.

Design of New Wells to Prevent Damage:

Following the second earthquake, a correlated program of designing wells to prevent or minimize future damage, and at the same time provide facilities for economic repair of damaged wells, was evolved. This consisted of the setting of approximately 200′ of 30″ O.D., ⅜″ wall slipjoint casing, the drilling of 26″ hole to several hundred feet below the lowest known slippage plane, and the packing of the resultant annulus between the formation wall and the 8⅝″ or 7″ casing with a material suitable for the preservation of the annulus.

The exact practice used in making these installations varies slightly from well to well, but essentially is as follows:

Approximately five feet of 38″ casing is installed when the rig foundation is built. A specially designed riser (approximately 8 feet long) is then flanged to the cellar floor. 18-⅝″ hole is drilled to approximately 210′, and is then opened to 36″ diameter. Both blade type scrapers and roller cutter hole openers are used for this purpose. This hole is ordinarily drilled and opened in about thirty hours. Thirty-inch casing is then cemented solidly at approximately 200′.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis refer to photographs.

Fig. 1, 10¾″ casing recovered from well U. P. 403, Wilmington Field, Calif. Plastic type deformation (2″ offset in 4′) at upper earthquake damage level.

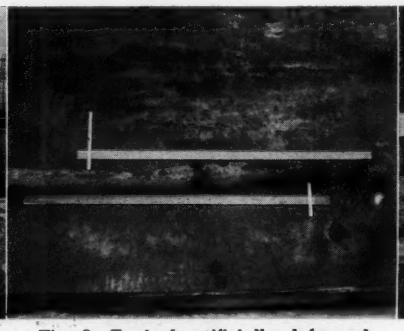

Fig. 2. Typical artificially deformed test specimen. Compare with actual specimen of deformation (#3).

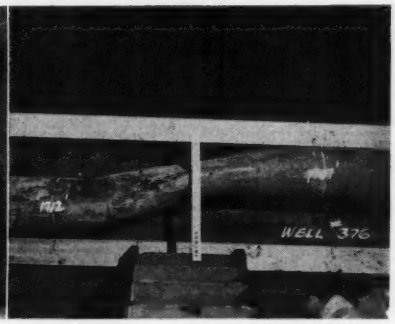

Fig. 3, 10¾″ casing recovered from well U. P. 376, Wilmington Field, Calif. Plastic type deformation (8″ offset in 4′) at lower earthquake damage level.

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Conventional methods of cementing, using a back-check valve shoe, were employed in the first few wells. The time delay inherent in drilling out a large cast iron insert containing the back-check valve has been eliminated by redesign of the shoe which resulted in elimination of the insert.

At present, the cementing is done by running 3½" Hydril internal flush drill pipe to five feet above the shoe. A specially designed stripper head is then installed between the drill pipe and 30" casing. The cement is pumped through the drill pipe until cement returns are observed. Water is pumped down the drill pipe to clear it of cement; the drill pipe is then pulled through the stripper as high as possible in the derrick or mast and the cement is allowed to set three hours, after which the drill pipe is pulled out of the hole.

The alluvial formations in which the surface casing is set are poorly consolidated. Difficulty in cementing surface pipe has been encountered in the past, and at present an admixture of "exploded" perlite in the proportion of 1½ cubic feet of perlite to one sack of cement is being used. Use of this mixture results in greater slurry yield per sack of cement (resulting in lower costs), and low slurry weight, which has reduced cement losses.

Blow-out prevention prior to the setting of the oil string casing is provided by a specially made split ring which flanges to the top of the 30" casing. This ring in turn supports a specially designed double Hosmer type head with a 26⅞" opening. After the 7" or 8⅝" casing is cemented, conventional blow-out prevention equipment is installed.

After drilling out the 30" casing shoe, an 18⅝"x12¼" "center punch" bit is run to the bottom of the existing 18⅝" hole. Approximately two feet of 12¼" hole is drilled in order to centralize the 12¼" bit which is subsequently run; 12¼" hole is then drilled to a depth approximately 300' below the lower slippage plane. The diameter of hole drilled below this point is dependent upon the size of casing to be set. If 7" casing is to be set, 9⅝" hole is drilled; 8⅝" casing is set in 12¼" hole. Upon reaching the casing setting point an electric log is run and the hole is then opened to 26" diameter to approximately 2000'.

Normally, this is done in two stages: the 12¼" hole is opened to 18⅝", which in turn is opened to 26" diameter. The pilot type roller cutter openers used are conventional in design, although the 26" tool is unconventional as regards size, weighing 1710 pounds. In all operations described above, clay base mud is used as the drilling fluid except wells in which coring, testing, etc., is to be done above the casing point. Four or five days are normally required for the hole opening operation. Investigation of vertical drilling fluid velocities in the 26" diameter hole was made prior to acceptance of the program. This indicated that velocities as low as 0.4 feet per second could be expected if standard pump sizes and rates were used. Since this figure is low when compared to accepted standards, experiments were conducted by adding an extra pump to the system. Subsequent experience, however, has shown that maintenance of drilling fluid in good condition, not velocities, is the primary factor, and very little difficulty has been encountered in this regard. Caliper logs of the large diameter hole were made in a number of the first wells drilled in this fashion, and it was found that the hole diameter was satisfactory so long as good mud control was used.

Many of the wells drilled in this fashion are directionally controlled. Where possible, the well is designed so that directional work will not be done in the hole which is subsequently to be opened to 26" diameter. However, in some instances, wells have been kicked off in the hole which is subsequently opened, and directional work done without difficulty; no difficulty has been encountered opening the hole.

After conditioning the hole, casing is set and cemented in normal fashion. A port collar is installed approximately 10' below the bottom of the 26" diameter hole. The cement is calculated to fill to the port collar. Difficulty was encountered early in the program in preventing cement from channelling into the large hole, although no large quantities of cement above the port collar were found. Two methods of controlling the height of rise of the cement have been used with excellent results. First, a series of cement slurry mixes of graduated weight and viscosity were evolved. Each was selected largely on the basis of the height to which the cement had to be pumped. Bentonite type clays and "exploded" perlite have been used to obtain desired slurry weights and viscosities. Secondly, the rate of displacement of the cement was increased considerably above normal practice. Temperature surveys indicated that a deviation of approximately 4% between actual and calculated rises has been attained in most cases since the changes were

Fig. 4. Side view of casing shown in photograph #3. Maximum width 13⅜".

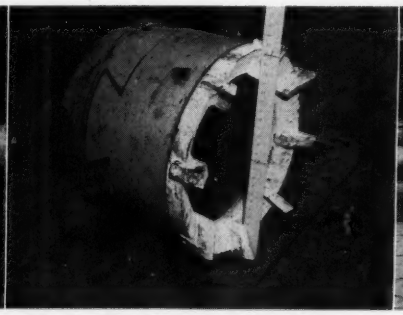

Fig. 5. Drag type washover shoe on articulated joint which screws into flexible washover casing section.

Fig. 6, left to right: Drag type washover shoe for flexible washover joint; drag type washover shoe for use on 21" washover pipe; roller cutter shoe; drag type shoe for use on 16" washover casing.

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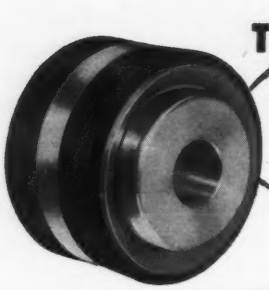

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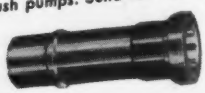

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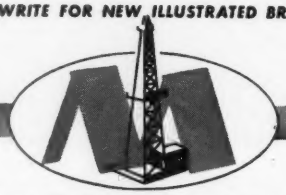

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made.

After displacement of the cement, the port collar is opened as soon as practicable and the annulus circulated thoroughly with clay base mud. The mud is treated if necessary in order to condition the annulus for placement of the special packing material. The annulus is then completely displaced with an emulsion type mud which is treated to obtain a very low water loss and an extremely high gel strength. After complete gellation, the consistency of the mud pack is such that a pencil thrust into it will remain upright indefinitely. Measurement of the gel strength is made by use of a specially modified shearometer tube. The success of the program is demonstrated by the fact that less than 94% of the calculated displacement volume has been placed in only a very few cases. In some cases, 106% of the calculated displacement volume has been reached.

After completion of the above work, the well is completed in normal fashion.

The uppermost sediments on the Union Pacific Railroad Company's property, to a depth of approximately 1450', are comprised largely of clay and silt members and medium coarse-grained unconsolidated sands. Since the entire program is predicated on maintenance of the large hole diameter in order to permit earth slippage without transmittal of large localized stress concentrations, it is essential that the diameter of the hole be maintained. In order to determine the effectiveness of the fluid used in the annulus in this regard, the annuli are refilled periodically, and a program of thief sampling of the fluid has been instituted.

Recovery of Damaged Wells:

Following the earthquake, remedial and recovering processes were evaluated both from the point of view of mechanical effectiveness and of economies. A series of experiments were conducted, both on surface test specimen and on wells. (2). From these, it was concluded that any attempt to repair wells from the "inside" (i.e., milling, swedging, etc., inside the casing) was unlikely to succeed due to the unique type of deformation encountered. The lateral slippage spoken of above usually results in the offsetting of two more or less parallel limbs of the casing. (3,4). As a result, attempts to remove the constriction by milling or swedging almost invariably results in cutting or breaking the side wall or pipe, thus permitting the tool to follow a prolongation of the axis of the upper limb, rather than axis of the bend. A specially designed flexible drill collar and rotary bit type swedge was used to open severe constrictions in a test specimen to approximately normal internal diameter. A subsequent attempt to use this equipment to restore normal internal diameter in a well casing was abandoned because of slow progress. As a result, emphasis was given to other methods.

In order to provide the maximum amount of protection against potential earthquake damage, new wells designed to replace many of the wells which are completely unproducible have been drilled. A number of these have been completed and others are now being drilled.

At the same time, special tools were designed and built for washing over and recovering casing as large as

(Continued on Page 22)

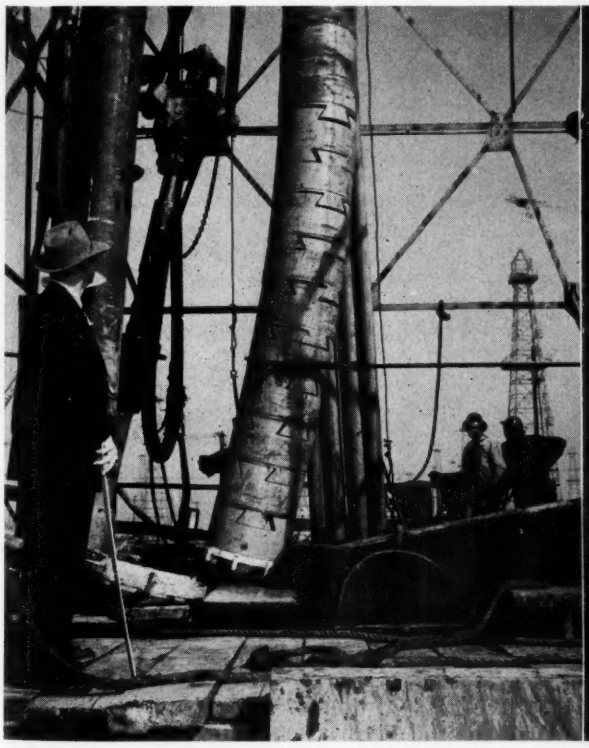

Fig. 7, Flexible washover casing.

Fig. 8, 10¾" casing recovered from well U. P. 403, Wilmington Field, Calif. "Shock" type deformation at lower earthquake damage level. The specially designed outside casing cutter is also shown; rectangular pockets in the body contain the cutting knives.

Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

Wyoming oil production climbed to an all-time peak of 178,000 barrels per day in September and headed toward a record output of better than 60 million barrels for 1950.

The September record, an increase of 6,000 barrels daily over August production, put Wyoming temporarily ahead of Illinois for sixth place among oil producing states.

With production ranging between 165,000 to 170,000 barrels daily in 1950, Wyoming was well on the way to setting a new high mark of 60 million barrels for the year. This compares with 47 million barrels in 1949 and 55 million barrels in the previous peak year of 1948.

The increased output was credited to the demand for black oil arising from the foreign situation, with its attendant price increases on the West Coast.

With California oil fueling the war in Korea, a bigger market opened for Rocky Mountain crude in the Pacific Northwest. Crude oil from Colorado's big Rangely field, processed in Salt Lake City refineries, flows thru a new finished products pipeline from the Utah capital to Pasco, Wash. Here it can be transferred to cheap barge transportation on the Columbia river.

As a result of the new products pipeline to Pasco, the allowable production of wells at Rangely was boosted recently from 90 to 145 barrels per day.

Early construction of the new Platte Pipe Line from Worland to Casper to Wood River has also stimulated exploration, drilling and production in Wyoming. When the pipeline is completed in the fall of 1951, Wyoming production is expected to exceed 200,000 barrels per day. Oil men say the potential has already been reached.

Production in the fast-developing Sussex and Meadow Creek fields of southern Johnson county, Wyo., has passed the 10,000 barrel per day figure, equalling current production from the old Salt Creek field.

Development drilling has been resumed in several black oil fields in the western part of the state, notably Steamboat Butte, Hamilton Dome, Grass Creek and Oregon Basin.

Production is also increasing in the newer oil provinces of the Rocky Mountain region. In September, daily average production for western Nebraska was placed at 3,176, for Utah, 3,294, and for northern New Mexico, 350. Colorado reported 63,500 bbls. daily and Montana, 23,000.

New officers of the Rocky Mountain Oil Scouts' association were chosen at a recent scout check meeting in Casper. Seated are Bill Quigley, Cities Service, president; Howard Jennings, Amerada, secretary-treasurer, and A. E. Mills, Continental, vice president. Standing: Rusty Linnen, Sinclair; Dave Sharp, Atlantic, and Forrest Daniels, Pure Oil Co., members of the executive committee.

The amazing success story of a small independent oil company which rolled up 1,000 bbls. daily of production in a little over a year is found in the record of Far West Oil Co., which brought in the South Glenrock field in central Wyoming.

With a staff consisting mainly of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and an office girl, Far West has found more oil than several majors employing geologists, geophysicists and clerks by the score.

The company hasn't drilled a dry hole yet in Wyoming, confesses William H. (Bill) Curry, vice president and chief geologist. Rapping on wood, he says he anticipates the usual number of dusters one of these days. Such a batting average is too good to last in a state where the success ratio is one producer to four failures.

Curry came to Casper in 1943 from

Texas as district geologist for Atlantic Refining, and is credited with investigation work leading to the discovery of the new Riverton Dome field in western Wyoming. Driving over the area, he observed a "reverse dip" of three degrees on the nearly flat surface. This was a clue to a subsurface anomaly. Atlantic seismographed the area after obtaining leases, and the first venture, drilled to nearly 12,000 feet, turned up a 500 barrel producer with 46 gravity oil from the Tensleep sand.

Curry left Atlantic to join some old associates from Texas in organizing Far West, which was successful from the start in developing production in the Fiddler Creek field of Weston county.

The company then turned its attention to the booming Glenrock area. Continental Oil Co. had a block of 7,000 acres south of Glenrock which two majors had turned down for a farmout. Far West took the block, and with the aid of Hancock Oil Co. of California, started development. The first well was a success in the Dakota sand. Two other producers were brought in soon afterward, and recently the company tested excellent production in an outpost a mile to the east.

President of the concern is Guy E. (Squire) Green of San Antonio, Tex., who is in charge of Texas and Gulf coast operations. Far West is a closed corporation, owned by officers in the firm.

A full program of speeches and discussions was planned for the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas association in Denver Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. It will feature a panel discussion on "Conservation and its Meaning to the Oil Industry," with Governor-Elect Frank Barrett of Wyoming, now congressman, taking part. Barrett espoused an oil and gas conservation setup for Wyoming during the recent campaign, in which the hotly-disputed severance tax issue was championed by a rival candidate for governor.

Frank Porter, president of API, was scheduled to discuss "Relationship of Trade Associations to the American Petroleum Institute."

J. E. Warren, president of IPAA, was on the agenda for a talk on "Conditions Necessary to a Good Exploration Program."

Glenn E. Nielson, president of the association, presided. Committees on public lands, taxation, legal and legislative matters held sessions at the Cosmopolitan hotel.

A total of 13 operators have joined the newly-organized oil scout check for the Julesburg Basin at Sidney, Nebr. Don Redfern of Ohio Oil Co. recently was elected president of the check. Other officers are A. J. Brown, Shell Oil Co., vice president, and Richard C. Frawley, Sinclair, treasurer. Directors are Lynn C. Williamson, Magnolia, and Pete Crawford, Phillips.

Darwin Quigley of Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., is the new president of Intermountain Association of Petroleum Geologists at Salt Lake City. Other officers include R. E. Landon, General Petroleum, vice president; Richard R. Clawson, Standard of California, treasurer, and H. P. W. Donohoo, University of Utah, secretary.

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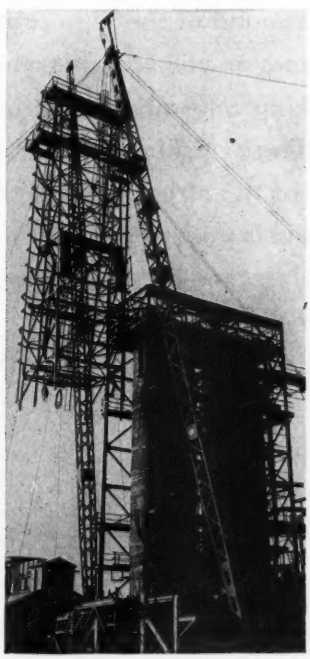

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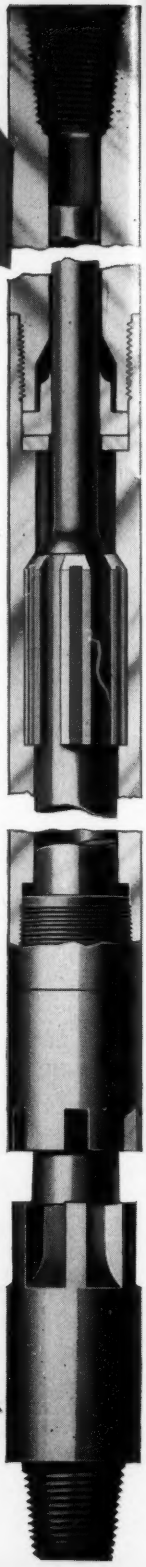

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Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Oak Canyon Test Staked

Humble Oil & Refining Company is ready to start work on its new wildcat well staked on Sec. 12-4n-17w in the Oak Canyon area and tagged N. L. & F. No. B-1. The company's N. L. & F. No. 3 on Sec. 24-4n-17w in the Castaic Junction area is down 9763 ft. and repairing fish.

Seal Beach Test Working

Tests have been inaugurated in the J. I. M. Petroleum Company Freeman No. 1 on Sec. 3-5s-12w in the Seal Beach area. Total depth is 5836 ft., with pipe set on bottom. Location is near the corner of Flint and Colorado streets.

Towsley Job Tests

With casing set at 1500 ft. and hole bottomed at 3515 ft. Santa Paula Drilling & Dev. Company is testing its Foster No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 17-3n-16w in the Towsley Canyon area. Keystone Oil Development Company's Hammond No. 2 on Sec. 8-3n-16w is idle at 4953 ft.

Granada Hills Wildcat Idle

Operations have been suspended in Union Oil's Los Nietos Company's Edwards No. 1 exploratory venture near the intersection of Rinaldi and Balboa boulevards in the Granada Hills area of San Fernando Valley. Located on Sec. 1-2n-16w, the project had showings, but failed to measure up to commercial standards. However, the well did show enough to call for further drilling in the area and it would be no surprise if another job was soon launched.

La Mirada Test Cores

On the McNally Ranch near the Santa Fe Railway's La Mirada station, General Petroleum's No. 1 wildcat well is coring at 11,200 ft. on Sec. 22-3s-11w. Packer failed twice on two formation test attempts somewhat higher in the hole.

Placerita Try Digging

On Sec. 36-4n-16w in the Placerita area, F. E. Ellis at last reports was drilling at 3380 ft. with Lowe No. 1 wildcat.

Antelope Try Idle

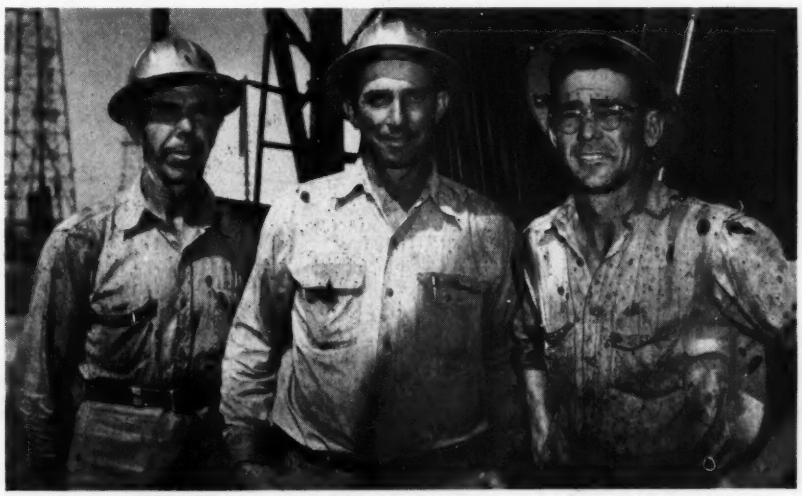
H. & K. Exploration Company's Ben Hur No. 87-21 on Sec. 21-8n-15w in Antelope Valley has been temporarily suspended at 3424 ft. Location is about 22 miles west of Lancaster on a 6000-acre lease block. Another test well is planned by Solar Oil Company in West Antelope Valley. It will drill approximately one location north on the company's Singer No. 1 in Sec. 13-8n-15w, which quit in basement rocks at 2093 ft.

Canoga Park Leasing Scene

Canoga Park is the scene of considerable leasing, with a full-fledged oil exploratory campaign in view for the early future. Properties apparently are being taken all along Woodlane avenue.

El Segundo Job Studied

Under consideration by Edwin W. Pauley is a new whipstock drilling job from Loftus Land Company property in El Segundo to land of the Los Angeles Hyperion sewage plant. Ten years ago, Pauley completed a well in the area at approximately 7500 ft. for a present output of 30 barrels a day.



In the Seal Beach field on Continental Oil Co.'s Bixby-L-4 Well. (l. to r.): C. R. Brown, Derrickman; J. E. Holden, Head Well Puller; and W. F. Casner, Head Well Puller.

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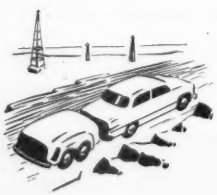

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Soledad Try Digs

Continental Oil's quest for new oil in the Soledad Anticline area of Los Angeles continues to follow a normal pattern in drilling to 6202 ft. The well, called Wallace-USL No. 1, is on Sec. 33-4n-15w.

Castaic Job Digs

Texas Company's Honor Rancho No. 2 on Sec. 1-4n-17w near Castaic continues to poke deeper at 6202 ft. The company discovered the field last August for an initial production of more than 1400 barrels a day of 35 gravity crude oil. The present undertaking is a west offseet to the discovery and is expected to disclose considerable information as to the possible extent of the field. Texaco's Mullender is idle at a plugged depth of 3755 ft., a sequel to a series of trials. Total bottom is 7530 ft.

Dominguez Test Scene

D. D. and Dorothy Dunlap have started an interesting play on ground south of the Dominguez field. They are ready to drill Del Amo-Bell No. 1 on Sec. 5-4s-13w, approximately 1500 ft. northeast of Standard's abandoned Del Amo No. 1. The latter went to 10,250 ft. before quitting in December, 1948. The project, on a 700-acre lease, probably will go to a minimum depth of 800 ft. H. A. Bell, Packard Bell Corporation, and John Schumacher, West Newport producer, hold interest in the play which spreads over part of the Dominguez estate as well as the Del Amo estate property.

Chatsworth Wildcat Digs

Coast Exploration Company is making rapid time with the drill in the shallower formations with its Coast-Neaves-Dotta No. 1 on Sec. 19-2n-16w in the Chatsworth area of Los Angeles County. Drill site is about four miles north and east of the Aliso Canyon field. The only major operating organization with close up ground in the vicinity of the wildcat is Texas Company, which recently has had geophysical crews working in the area.

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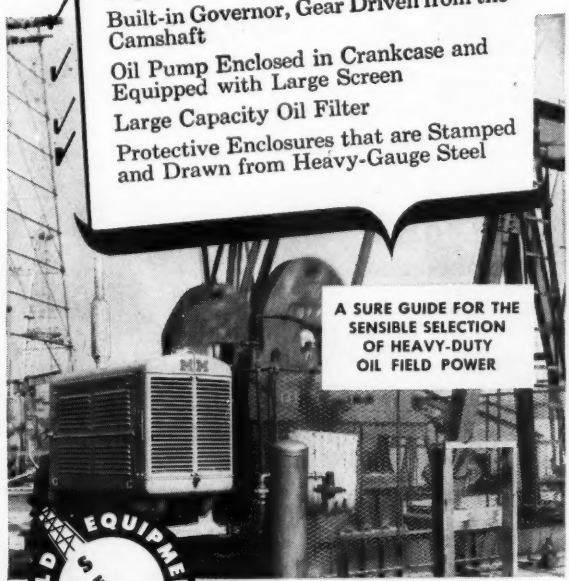

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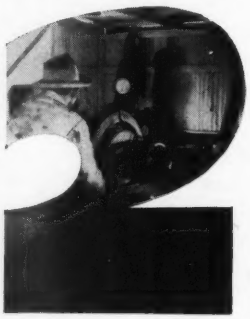

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Corona
Try Works

Nearing the spudding stage is the V. O. D. Oil Company, Inc., Berghofer No. 1 on Sec. 29-4s-6w in the Corona area of Riverside County. At San Jacinto, Grayco Petroleum's No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 2-4s-1w is idle at 89 ft.

Puente
Try Idle

Puente Development Associates' Wilson-Carillo No. 1 on Sec. 24-2s-10w in the Puente area is idle at 4047 ft. Also idle is the Sandee Oil Company Brooks No. 1 on Sec. 2-3n-19w at Newhall. It is down 2892 ft.

Loma Verde
Test Drills

Drilling has reached 4000 ft. in Superior Oil's Romero No. 51-28, a wildcat well on Sec. 28-3n-17w in the Loma Verde area, Los Angeles County. In the Mint Canyon area, U. S. D. Oil's Wright-Kovaleski No. 1 on Sec. 17-5n-14w is idle at 248 ft.

Orange County
Wildcat Working

South of the town of Anaheim in Orange County, Patrick A. Doheny is digging at 4450 ft. with Holsinger No. 1 on Sec. 22-4s-10w. Shell Oil's Irvine Ranch One No. 166-1 on Sec. 11-7s-9w continues to dig at 700 ft. Plugged and abandoned at 4790 ft. was the chapter closing the exploratory career of the Kennedy Company Vejar No. 1 on Sec. 26-3s-9w in the East Richfield area.

Coyote
Job Digs

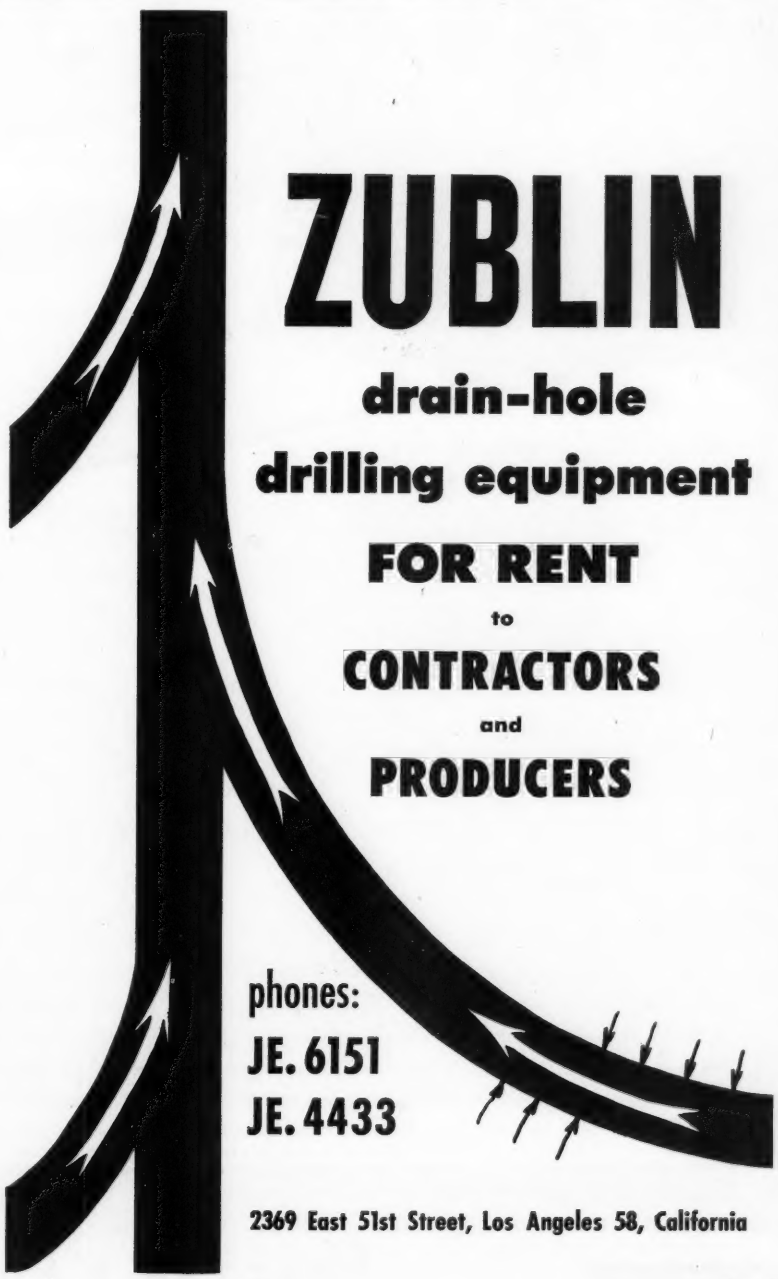
In the East Coyote field, Bartholomae Corporation's Sterns No. 21 on Sec. 22-3s-10w is drilling on down below 4100 ft. The 11¾-in. casing was cemented at 1200 ft.

Del Valle
Test Good

In the Del Valle field, the Southern California Petroleum Corporation and W. O. and J. I. Anderson Vasquez No. 2, a deepening job on Sec. 21-4n-17w, was completed successfully. Initial output from 6919 ft. was at the rate of 505 barrels of 31.5 gravity oil a day through a choke varying from 24 32/64.

San Bernardino
Wildcat Interests

A new wildcat well is in view for San Bernardino County under the banner of Jack Radovich of Delano, Calif. Drilling will be carried on in Sec. 3-10n-5w or about 10 miles east of the town of Kramer in the Mojave desert basin. Several exploratory holes have been drilled in the township in the past. However, they were all shallow, with the deepest going not more than 2500 ft. The new job probably will go to 5000 ft. at least. Wells drilled in the area are credited with showings, but they evidently were not of commercial worth. In the Victorville area, Adelanto Oil & Gas Corporation has location for a test well on Sec. 13-5n-15w. In the Chino Hills, L. H. Cameron's No. M-2 on Sec. 12-2s-8w is drilling at 300 ft., and Pacific State Properties' No. 1 on the same section at 1100 ft. In the Colton area, John W. Brashears' Dana No. 1 on Sec. 26-1s-5w is digging deeper at 1825 ft. Allied Petroleum Corporation's Hesperia try, Chief No. 1 is drilling at 1910 ft. on Sec. 17-4n-1w.



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Tapo Canyon Well Drills

Drilling and coring at 1860 ft. is the status at this writing of the Fullerton Oil Company N. L. & F. No. 4 in the Tapo Canyon field, Sec. 36-4n-18w, Ventura County. The company's N. L. & F. No. 3 on the same section is still idle at 1819 ft.

Sespe Well Rigged Up

Rigged up and nearing the spudding phase is the H. A. Ivers well No. 15 at Sespe in Sec. 1-4n-20w. At Santa Paula, Santa Paula Drilling & Dev. Company is poking deeper at 431 ft. with Paula No. 4 on Sec. 22-4n-21w.

South Mtn. Job Drills

Price No. 17, sponsored by Havenstrite Oil Company in the South Mountain area on Sec. 21-3n-20w, is digging at 4880 ft. Texas Company has foundation in for its South Mountain No. 13 on Sec. 13-3n-21w and has staked Santa Paula No. 58 on Sec. 18-3n-20w.

Rincon Adds New Location

Location has been made for Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company's Hobson No. A-27 on Sec. 14-3n-24w in the Rincon field. No. A-28 on the same section is down 8658 ft. and nearing the final phase. No. B-47, an old well on Sec. 16-3n-24w, is being cleaned out at 3200 ft. Total depth is 5400 ft.

Tinaquaic Test Started

Tide Water Associated has started work on its No. 1 wildcat venture on Sec. 26-9n-32w on the Tinaquaic Rancho near Foxen Canyon, Santa Barbara County. Drilling will be south of Richfield Oil's Tinaquaic No. 1 dry hole. In the Tepusquet Canyon area east of Santa Maria, Honolulu Oil's Rancho Suey No. 1 is drilling at 2200 ft. In the Hollister Ranch area, Santa Goleta Petroleum Company's Santa Claus No. 1 on Sec. 10-4n-29w is coring below 1300 ft. At Santa Ynez, Ohio Oil's Santa Ynez Unit No. 2 is a production failure on Sec. 6-5n-29w to 2629 ft.

Livermore Test Works

Drilling and coring at 6540 ft. was the latest word from the Hancock Oil Company Hancock-Signal-Hansen No. 1-21 prospect job on Sec. 21-3s-2e near Livermore, Alameda County.

Sites Test Drills Ahead

On the Sites Anticline in Colusa County, L. O. Tarrant continues to drill at 2400 ft. with Neita Peterson No. 1 on Sec. 6-17n-4w. The project is credited with some gas shows.

Cat Canyon Well Pumps

Initial yield of Sunray Oil Corporation's Dominion No. 47-23 on Sec. 23-9n-33w at Cat Canyon evidently was all wash oil. The well is bottomed at 6336 ft. The company's Los Flores No. 45-21 on Sec. 21-9n-13w is making hole at 5576 ft. On the same section, General Petroleum is rigging its Los Flores No. 75-21. No. 32-21 is digging at 2775 ft. No. 15-22 on Sec. 22-9n-33w has passed the 5000-ft. mark and is drilling deeper.

Bardsdale Job Finals

About to go on production is the Milton Barratt and Ernest W. Bysshe, Jr., Elkins No. 7 on Sec. 7-3n-19w in the Bardsdale field. Total bottom is 7170 ft., with plug at 6900 ft. and 7-in. casing set at 5955 ft. Gies-Robertson No. 25, a Union Oil Company drilling job on Sec. 12-3n-20w is poking away at 2375 ft.

Tehama Try Progressing

Work has been initiated on the Standard of California Orland Com. No. 2-1 wildcat in the Orland area, Sec. 31-23n-2w. The company is getting ready to begin Canada Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 24-2n-2e at Antioch, Contra Costa County.

Petaluma Test Idle

On ground northwest of Petaluma, Santa Rosa Exploration Company's

Rocky Mountain Drlg. Co.'s crews (day and afternoon) on Standard Oil Co.'s Well X-55-30-R on Navy property in Elk Hills. Top row, left to right: H. G. Amtonson, Cat Head; H. A.Moseley, Derrick; Jack Riley, Tool Pusher; L. E. Scurlock, Driller, L. E. Sortin, Back-up; and A. P. Howard, Drilller.

Lower row, left to right: L. M. Fleming, Lead Tong; Melvin Walker, Lead Tong; J. J. Bentley, Back-Up Man; R. J. Mitchell, Cat Head; and E. J. Baker, Derrick.

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Stephens-Rohnert No. 1 is idle at 1868 ft. on Sec. 26-6n-8w, Sonoma County.

Yolo County Well Testing

Tests above plug at 2862 ft. have been inaugurated in Western Gulf Oil Company's Woodward-Reynolds Comm. One No. 81-13 on Sec. 13-8n-1w, Yolo County. The project is northwest of the town of Winters.

Reyes Peak Test Digs

Having recovered fish, Standard of California at last reports was prospecting on down below 2600 ft. with its Hattie Russell No. 1 on Sec. 11-6n-23w on Reyes Peak, Ventura County. McGrath No. 148-12, a Standard job at Montalvo, is spot coring at 11,740 ft. on Sec. 26-2n-23w. The William E. Newell and Edward J. Latimer Newell & Latimer No. 2 wildcat at Simi on Sec. 14-2n-18w is idle at 2368 ft. On Mutau Flats, C. G. Henry's Tarver-Volk No. 1 on Sec. 2-6n-21w is digging at 2820 ft. Shell Oil's Hobson-Smith No. 2-1 on Sec. 15-3n-24w has been relegated to history at a redrilled depth of 6144 ft. O. M. Slosson's Hidden No. 3 explorer is poking deeper at 2910 ft. on Sec. 5-4n-18w. The Dr. Ralph E. Cowley R. E. Cowley No. 8 on Sec. 7-4n-21w is down 1940 ft. and swabbing.

Red Mountain Wildcat Starts

Amerada Petroleum Corporation is about to commence work on its Hobson-Hoffman No. 1 exploratory venture on Sec. 10-3n-14w at Red Mountain, Ventura County. LeRoy C. Gould is moving in heavier equipment to carry deeper from 1030 ft. the Palo Comado No. 1 at Calabasas on Sec. 14-1n-18w. In the Silverthread area, Jergins Oil Company's Hillside No. 1 on Sec. 8-4n-21w is digging at 2408 ft. With casing cemented on bottom of 12,293 ft., the Lloyd Corporation Sexton No. 2 on Sec. 19-3n-23w in the Ventura Avenue area is nearing completion.

Los Gatos Test Idle

Idle at 255 ft. was the latest word from the Frank R. Fahy and L. C. Bowles Idylwild No. 1 on Sec. 5-9s-1w at Los Gatos in Santa Clara County.

San Joaquin Valley

Race Track Venture Digs

One mile and a half northwest of the Race Track field, Richfield Oil's Shields-Arms No. 1 on Sec. 32-29s-29e is drilling below 600 ft. Location is southwest of Ant Hill production.

Midway Well In

Plugged back to 2870 ft. from 4043 ft. General Petroleum has scored with its Ethel D No. 101 on Sec. 26-12n-24w in the Midway-Sunset area. The well is yet to show its true production capacity. In the Panama area, Western Gulf's KCL-Panama No. 77-22 test is drilling below 8100 ft. on Sec. 22-30s-26e.

Denair Try In Trouble

In Denair area near Turlock in Merced County, Ohio Oil Company's Evans & Cook No. 1 explorer on Sec. 23-5s-11e is down 3245 ft., but fishing for drill collars.

South Belridge Well Pumping

A representative gauge is not available at this writing on F. & S. Oil Company's Marsh No. 14 test on Sec. 24-28s-20e in the South Belridge area. Total bottom is 1500 ft., with plug at 810 ft., a point where casing is cemented. On the Belgian Anticline, Pacific Western has pulled out of its S. P. No. 35-32 on Sec. 32-30s-29e at 7130 ft. The regular zones showed no commercial oil.

Carneros Try Works

In the Carneros Creek area of San Joaquin Valley, Shell Oil's Security No. 1 wildcat has followed a conventional drilling pattern to 2000 ft., without undue interruption. Drill site is on Sec. 26-28s-19e.

Wasco Well Growing Deep

Standard of California as this is written was coring shale at 15,400 ft. in its Mushrush No. 2 test on Sec. 7-27s-24e in the Wasco area. The company has set 7-in. casing at 2900 ft. in its No. 44-23b on Sec. 23-31s-23e in Buena Vista Hills. Standard Oil, operator, is fishing drill pipe top of which is at 6000 ft. in UONPR No. X55-30R on Sec. 30-30s-23e at Elk Hills. Present depth is 7275 ft.

Cuyama Valley Well Redrills

Richfield Oil is redrilling its M. L. Howard No. 87-3 in the North Cuyama Valley area after setting whipstock around 5067 ft. where 7-in. casing is set. The project is credited with considerable promise on test of the interval of 5305-5360 ft., but attempts to swab the well in failed and the company resorted to acidizing. Location is on Sec. 3-11n-28w, the same section where W. L. Howard No. 1 was recently completed for 150 barrels a day from a plugged depth of 2435 ft. Universal Consolidated's Humble No. 55-21 on Sec. 31-32s-20e is down 5201 ft. with redrill operations and fishing drill pipe. The company's Pickerell No. 21-16 on Sec. 16-9n-26w is making hole ahead at 8560 ft.

Devils Den Test Spuds

Spudded and drilling at an inconclusive level is the Acorn Drilling Company Link No. 4 wildcat at Devils Den, Sec. 11-25s-18e, Kern County.

Edison Test Begins Work

On Sec. 27-30s-29e in the Edison area, Mark Morris has started Newberry-Gibson No. 84-27, with Fred Sperber in charge of engineering. He recently brought in his Renee No. 1 on the section for a present yield of 110 barrels daily from 3420 ft. Following a trial which was wet, San Joaquin Drilling has suspended temporarily at 715 ft. its DiGiorgio No. 1 on Sec. 31-30s-30e on land southeast of the Edison field proper.

Dudley Ridge Wildcat Drills

Standard of California's Mackroth No. 1, a scheduled deep test on Sec. 28-23s-20e in the Dudley Ridge area of Kings County, is prospecting at 3240 ft. The venture is 660 ft. south and 2630 ft. east from the northwest corner of the section and it is understood bent on oil production in the lower formations with relatively shallow gas a secondary consideration. Location is about 1650 ft. west from Standard's 460-acre piece leased from Dudley Ridge Oil Company. Coring and drilling is continuing at 8670 ft. in Sunray Oil's Lynch-Mauren No. 68-9 on Sec. 9-23s-17e at Reef Ridge. Although in the no dope classification, unofficial consensus is that nothing of commercial worth has been found in the project to date.

In the Signal Hill field on Richfield Oil Corp.'s Freeman #4 Well. (l. to r.): R. W. Farnsworth, Floorman; G. E. Gray; L. R. Laird, Derrickman; and O. E. Owen, Floorman.

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Tejon Hills Active Center

B. K. S. Oil Company's Pilgrim No. 11a-12 on Sec. 12-10n-19w is in the completion stage at a plugged depth of 2406 ft., after traveling all the way to 2795 ft. The 7-in. casing is cemented at 2453 ft. and a satisfactory producer appears in sight. Bear Mountain Oil's Bear Mountain No. 2 on Sec. 12-11n-18w is redrilling at 985 ft. and sidetracking fish. The well went first to 988 ft. On Sec. 2-11n-18w, Star Oil Company is drilling below 350 ft. with No. 1 test.

Bitterwater Venture Works

Plugged back from 2692 ft. to 2675 ft., Tide Water Associated Oil Company is adding the final touch to its No. 35-14 wildcat in the Bitterwater area, Sec. 14-27s-19e, Kern County. Location is slightly less than a mile northwest of Shell Oil's Hopkins No. 63-23 field discovery.

Fresno Job Spudded In

Using cable tools, Mid-Cal Oil & Gas Company has spudded its Mid-Cal-Suglian No. 1 test well on Sec. 23-14s-20e southeast of the city of Fresno, Fresno County. In the Huron area, General Petroleum is still fishing with its BLC No. 44-14 on Sec. 14-20s-18e. The top of the fish is at 13,349 ft. and present bottom of the hole is 13,391 ft. In the Polvadero area near the Guijarral Hills, Universal Consolidated Oil's Orr No. 43-12 on Sec. 12-21s-16e is redrilling and coring at 9000 ft., after going originally to 11,450 ft., and plugging back and whipstocking from 8700 ft. L. M. Lockhart, widely known operator, is reported as having under consideration the drilling of an exploratory well on the Cheney Ranch.

McDonald Well Pumps

On the McDonald Anticline in Kern County, Ferguson & Bosworth has finaled Honolulu-Layman No. 1 on Sec. 18-28s-20e on the pump for a yield yet to be accurately evaluated. Total bottom is 2154 ft. and plugged depth 2099 ft.

Gould Hills Wildcat Rigs

Union Oil's Los Nietos Company is rigged and ready to spud Richardson No. 81-18 on Sec. 18-29s-21e in the Gould Hills area in Kern County. The derrick is a short distance southeast of the operator's Richardson No. 77x-7, which was abandoned last June at 10,131 ft.

Panoche Creek Wildcat Digging

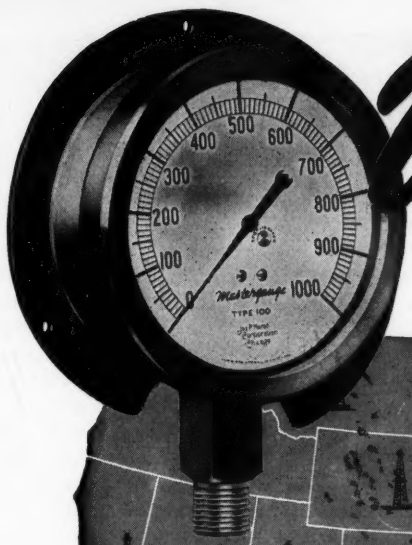
Tevis F. Morrow, multi-millionaire Texas and California oil producer, is drilling below 3000 ft. with Tevis F. Morrow-Carroll No. 1 wildcat well at Panoche Creek, San Benito County. Drill site, on Sec. 22-15s-10e, is about 14 miles north of the Ciervo anticline, where in 1948 Texas Company turned up a little 25 gravity crude oil. Morrow is testing an area where no prior wells have been drilled and it is a long way from production at all points of the compass. Texas Company's No. 1 at East Lonoak on Sec. 12-19s-10e is making hole ahead at 815 ft. In the Sargent area, Jack Herley at last reports was down 2980 ft. with O'Connell No. 1 on Sec. 9-12s-4e.

Carrizo Plains Wildcat Working

Approximately 10 miles east and slightly north of the Cuyama Valley field, Warren L. Meeker & Associates is digging at 875 ft. with H. C. Smith No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 15-11n-16w on the Carrizo Plains west of Bakersfield in San Luis Obispo County. Meeker's present plans are understood to call for a thorough and conclusive test of the area and the project probably will go to a minimum depth if necessary. On Sec. 6-11n-26w, D. & D. Oil's No. 1 is slugging away at 1386 ft. At Templeton, Archie C. Myers, operator, is digging ahead at 1345 ft. with Myers-North-Reinert No. 1 on Sec. 26-27s-11e.

Mount Poso Test Starts

About to spud is the Walter De Courcy Bellport No. 1 on Sec. 8-27s-28e on ground west of the Mount Poso field. De Courcy, a San Francisco operator, is likely to go to 2000 ft. for a test of the Vedder.



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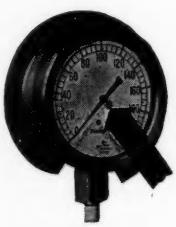

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(Continued from Page 7)

11¾" O.D. These consist of specially built drag type and roller cutter type washover shoes, heavy wall 16" and 20" washover casing fitted with tool joints, an external casing cutter and a flexible section of washover casing. (5,6). The latter is made of a series of interlocking cast steel rings; the joints permit a deflection of approximately two feet laterally at the bottom of a 10-foot section of the casing. (7). Each joint is sealed with a rubber insert sleeve so that circulation can be maintained through the section.

To date, three wells have been worked on with this equipment. One has been completely recovered; another was washed over to the 1700' level below which the well was deflected and redrilled. The third has been washed over to the 1700' level. The condition of the casing recovered by the use of this equipment indicates that the casing failures have been due to local concentrations of very large stresses. While some plastic deformation above and below the point of failure can be seen, the failure itself in one case exhibited characteristics more nearly associated with the result of high velocity shock wave than with the result of a relatively slow bending process. (8).

In designing surface equipment for installation in wells in which the 26" diameter hole is to be drilled, the use of this special washover equipment for economic recovery of wells which may be damaged by future earthquake action was considered. Thus, the size of the surface casing was determined by the size of washover tools and pipe, since in the case of the wells which have been washed over to date it was found that removal of drive pipe and surface casing was costly and time consuming.

Since the final test of the effectiveness of the program for preventing or minimizing earth slippage damage to the wells necessarily involves the occurrence of another earthquake, a full evaluation of the program is not now available. However, theoretical evaluations of the program are being made and changes introduced as they are deemed necessary.

New Petroleum Process Can Eliminate Benzene Shortage

Benzene, the extremely critical chemical that is a basic material for the production of synthetic rubber, plastics, nylon, weed killers, detergents, insecticides and many other essential military and civilian products, is in such acute shortage that chemical companies are scouring the world and yet are unable to obtain a sufficient supply to fulfill their needs. Washington is also gravely concerned over the lack of this strategic chemical because of the present military situation and the imminent danger of a national emergency.

This statement was made today by Dr. Gustav Egloff, noted petroleum authority who studied the problem of benzene production during two world wars. According to Dr. Egloff, who is director of research for Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, the dangerous shortage of benzene can be eliminated quickly, permanently and economically by Platforming, a new process discovered by Dr. Vladimir Haensel and developed and already placed in commercial operation by Universal.

For some time Universal has been conducting intensive studies on the production of benzene through Platforming, and has discovered that the process, now being used to improve the quality of motor gasoline, will successfully produce benzene in practically unlimited quantities. Dr. Egloff emphasized that this is a most important finding and one that will have a significant bearing on the nation's ability to produce benzene in adequate quantities so that all military needs can be met without affecting the production of civilian products requiring large amounts of this chemical.

Dr. Egloff pointed out that approximately 170,000,000 gallons of benzene will be produced during 1950, but if there should be an all-out war we would require at least twice this amount for the many essential uses to which benzene would be put. With present production facilities we could never hope to attain that figure. Also, imports of benzene could be abruptly terminated by war or the foreign nations own requirements which would add even further to the already serious problem.

In addition to producing benzene, Universal has discovered that Platforming will make large quantities of toluene that basic chemical in the production of the high explosive TNT, and also an important component in fighting grade aviation gasoline.

Dr. Egloff further stressed that producing benzene from petroleum through the Platforming process would save millions of dollars in installation and operating costs as compared with other methods to produce the chemical. In addition, Platforming units could be built and operated in less than a year with less critical materials and technical manpower required. The quantity of petroleum needed to produce an additional 35,000,000 gallons of benzene which is approximately the amount required to meet current increased use, would be less than one twentieth of one percent of our total petroleum production.

Dr. Egloff stated that altogether too few of us realize the seriousness of this matter which is actually of vital concern to every American, whether we are at peace or war, as well as to every Democratic nation of the world. We need benzene and we need it in quantities sufficient to meet all demands. There is no reason why we cannot have it quickly and economically. The process is definitely here. It will do the job.

Piru Well Drills Ahead

After setting surface pipe at 204 ft., F. E. Fairfield is drilling on down with his Holser No. 5 on Sec. 14-4n-18w in the Piru field, Ventura County. Ojai Oil Company's No. 8 on Sec. 12-4n-22w at Ojai has been finished at 1304 ft.

Solano County Wildcat Scene

On the Manka Anticline in Solano County, Sunray Oil is drilling below 1000 ft. with its Manka Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 4-5n-2w. Natural Gas Corporation's N. C. Anderson Heirs No. 1 on Sec. 28-4n-2e in the Rio Vista area has run into a fishing job at 6250 ft.

With Drilling Contractors

The status of skilled oil field men of draft age is of every interest to all drilling contractors. The American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors reported that it has made an effort to find rules applicable to all producing area, but in the final analysis it appears that the temper of each draft board is the governing factor in most cases. Government regulations concerning selective service are uniform, the association said, but there seems to be considerable variance in the attitude of state and local boards toward essential occupations. The association expects that eventually such oil producing states as California, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Colorado, Wyoming and Michigan will tend toward uniformity in deferring needed workers in the contract drilling industry. The Texas state director of selective service issued some months ago a release on advice to local draft boards. This bulletin stated in part as follows: "The local board must make its own determination of the essentiality of an industry, occupation, or activity to the National Health, Safety, and Interest. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the local boards to give a serious consideration to the two-fold problem of supplying men for the Armed Forces and avoiding any disruption of our National economy. Every person classified in Class II-A MUST have had an occupational Statement or Affidavit previously filed in his cover sheet. This Statement or Affidavit is to be prepared by the registrant's employer or the registrant himself, if self employed. The local boards should require clear and factual statements, in satisfactory form, to be previously filed for any registrant before giving him any consideration for occupational classification. The affidavit or statement, in every case, should show: 1. The activity, study, or industry in which the registrant's firm, department, etc., is engaged, and unless obvious, e. g. railroad, steel, medicine, aircraft, etc., should show how this is necessary to the National Health, Safety and Interest. 2. The registrant's job or position in the activity, and the time he spent in this position, as well as his skill and experience. 3. That the registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of his particular skills, and *why* adequate provision for his replacement could not have been provided. 4. That the registrant's removal from the activity would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity. 5. The earliest practicable date at which the registrant could be inducted without causing material loss of effectiveness to the activity or the earliest date by which a suitable replacement can be obtained or trained. The board should inform the registrant and his employer that a deferment is strictly on the basis of need of that particular activity to the Nation's welfare and not for the benefit of the registrant or the employer. Also that the deferments should only cover a reasonable period to obtain a replacement. There are some activities to which special consideration may be given but in every case the basic requirements of essentiality, shortage, and necessary employment must be shown. To recapitulate briefly, the salient points concerning Class II-A are: Every such registrant classified II-A must: 1. Be engaged in an activity essential to the National health, Safety, and Interest. 2. Be so skilled that his withdrawal would materially hamper that activity. 3. Possess such unusual abilities that his replacement

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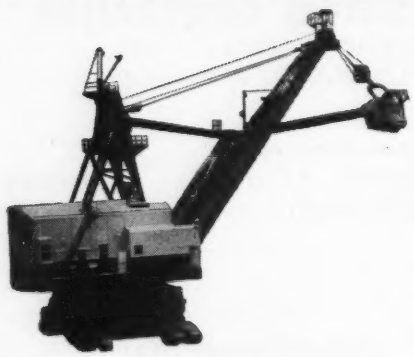

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would be difficult unless a reasonable time is given in which to train a replacement. 4. Have an affidavit or statement setting out 1, 2 and 3 above in his cover sheet." AAODC said as it interprets these regulations the local board has full and complete authority to make its own determination as to the essentiality of any employee engaged in an essential industry. Under the regulation no one else has been delegated prior authority over the local board to determine the matter.

A new organization has been set up by the Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company and a branch office opened in Reynosa, Mexico, for the purpose of drilling oil wells under contract for Edwin W. Pauley. Operations will be in the State of Tamaulipas, an area dotted with Pauley concessions from the Mexican Government. Pike drilling equipment has arrived at the first drilling site after shipment to McAllen, Tex., and then by truck across the Rio Grande. Location for the initial job is about 35 miles up the Rio Grande from the Gulf of Mexico and but a few miles immediately south of the river. Superintendent Joe G. Smith is in charge of drilling operations, which will be supervised from Reynosa headquarters. Pike pointed out that Petroleos Mexicanos, the Government-controlled Mexican oil operating medium, has drilled and developed a number of excellent oil and gas fields in this general Northeast Mexico area. Pauley's operations are foreseen as supplementing Mexican production in these fields to a marked degree.

A. H. (Ham) Bell, president of Bell & Burden, has been elected chairman of the California chapter, American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors. He succeeds W. W. (Bill) Cline, president of San Joaquin Drilling Company. Cline was named California vice-president for the ensuing year. A. J. Heiser, Brown Drilling Company, was elected as vice chairman for Southern California. Harvey Davis, Crown Drilling Company, was named vice chairman for San Joaquin Valley. Lee Daniel, Loffland Bros. Company, was re-elected secretary.

Pacific Drilling is drilling on down at 2748 ft. with the Anthony J. Keel No. 1 test well on Sec. 24-3s-9w at East Richfield, Orange County.

The AAODC has announced publication of a fully revised manual of accounting practices and procedures for the oil well drilling contractor and of the costing guide of items and materials used in drilling. The new manuals take the place of those originally published in 1945. They recognize recent advances in cost accounting for drilling since the second world war. The publications may be obtained from the AAODC headquarters at Dallas, Tex.

The sale of the Fred M. Manning oil drilling and exploration firm of Denver to the Malco Refineries, Inc., Roswell, N. M. has been announced. Manning operations will be continued from the Denver office. Manning has many other valuable interests in California, the Rocky Mountain area and in other oil producing states.

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

Link-Belt Appoints B. V. Jones Advertising Manager

Link-Belt Company, manufacturer of materials handling and power transmission equipment, has appointed Bertram V. Jones Advertising Manager, to succeed Julius S. Holl, deceased. Mr. John F. Kelly will continue in the capacity of asst. advertising manager.

Bertram V. Jones

Mr. Jones joined the Link-Belt advertising department in Chicago in January, 1923, after having done advertising work for several other companies.

He has since then handled production, creative direct mail and catalog work, and for a period of seven years served as advertising manager for Link-Belt Speeder Corporation, a subsidiary company building shovel-cranes.

He was appointed asst. advertising manager of Link-Belt Company in 1949 and became executive asst. advertising manager on July 1, 1950.

Floyd Kennedy of the Ohio Oil Company offices in Los Angeles, recently returned from a tour of the Pacific Northwest with stopovers at Vancouver, B. C., Sun Valley, Crater Lake, Mount Rainier and San Francisco.

During his stay in Los Angeles for the 30th annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Frank M. Porter, president of the institute, spoke at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club at the Biltmore. His topic was "Oil and Its Future—Subject to Change."

Charles H. Carlton, General Petroleum pipeline department, has retired and plans first to enjoy his life of ease by fixing up his home and re-spading the garden. He later plans some trips here and there throughout the country. Carlton came to California in 1920.

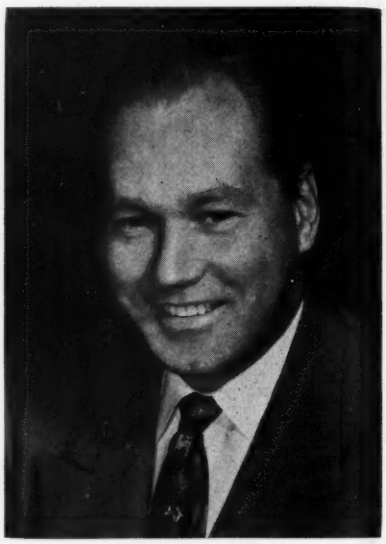
Colonel I. Newtin Randall, 61, petroleum consultant and commander of the Army Transportation office, handling supplies through the Port of Los Angeles during World War I, died in Los Angeles from a heart ailment. He formerly was an executive with Richfield Oil Corp. and Union Pacific Railway.

Fred L. Eldean was presented a silver platter engraved with signatures of all members of the Oil Industry Information Committee at the meeting of the API in Los Angeles. Eldean, head of the Fred L. Eldean organization of New York, four years ago analyzed and charted the public relations course which the oil industry has followed successfully.

Tom Young and Ed Loftus, oil producers and Southern California real estate operators, have returned to Los Angeles from Miaimi, Fla., where they attended a meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Campbell Named to High Post at Security Engineering

Max Campbell has been named Vice President and General Sales Manager of the Security Engineering Company, Whittier, California. Otto Hammer, President of Security made the announcement on November 15th stating that Mr. Campbell will assume his new duties as of December 1st.



Max Campbell

Campbell has been actively connected with the oil industry and with the sale of oil field equipment since his graduation from Rice Institute in 1938. He received his field training in Texas with the Hughes Tool Company, and has been a member of their sales organization until his appointment to the Vice Presidency of Security.

Mr. Hammer, in speaking of the appointment said, "We are proud and happy to welcome Max as a member of the Security family. His record over the past 12 years in the oil industry speaks for itself. "We know that he will maintain and extend the type of sales and service ideas that our customers have always appreciated."

P. E. S. A. Board of Directors Semi-Annual Meeting Held In Los Angeles

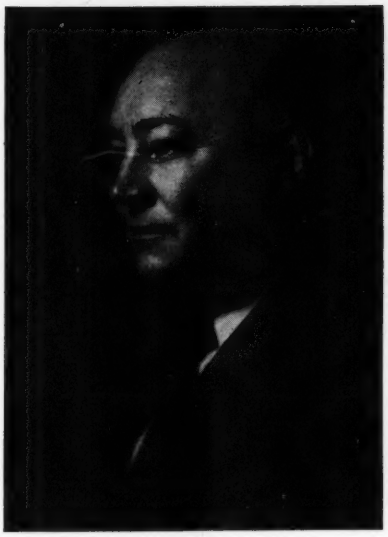
The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association was held Monday, Nov. 13th, at the California Club, Los Angeles. At the meeting a special guest, H. A. Stewart, Acting Deputy Administrator of the PAD was present, also Carl Fentress of PAD. Both of these men brought the directors up to date on the status of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Mr. Frank A. Watts of Humble Oil & Refining Co., a former Administrator for the PAW during World War II, and who has recently been in Washington, suggested a consultant to study the problems in connection with the procurement of materials for suppliers and equipment people. After his talk to the group, there was a general discussion period during which time these three men and the members of the Board of Directors talked about material problems and more general problems.

Out of the meeting came two noteworthy things. Mr. Stewart asked the group to take over the job of making a survey of the nickel steel needed for the petroleum equipment manufacturers and also asked that a committee be appointed from the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers and the Manufacturing and Service Companies Industries to study how best to make available qualified personnel to PAD for its staff, if, as and when, needed.

The second noteworthy item was a talk by Mr. Wm. B. May, General Manager of the International Petroleum Exposition that the PESA help him to determine the opportunities of both exhibitors and visitors (including major oil companies) at the 1952 International Petroleum Exposition. The Directors appointed a committee to study this problem and to report back and advise Mr. Way. Those appointed to the committee were: J. L. Shakely, Chairman, Jones & Laughlin Supply Co.; A. H. McKinney, The National Supply Co.; W. T. Campbell, Mission Mfg. Co.; W. Edgar Spear, Chiksan Co.

There were about 55 members who attended the meeting, of whom approximately 38 were visitors from out of town.



TED SUTTER

Presided at the meeting of PESA and honored by election to Board of Directors, API.

It was announced that the 1951 Meeting of the PESA will be held at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, from June 17-20, 1951.

Ted Sutter Honored by Election to API Board

Ted Sutter, Vice President and General Manager of Baker Oil Tools, Inc., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Sutter was the only new director from the West Coast named at the recent Board Meeting of the API.

O. L. Stallcup recently was made division superintendent for Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., at Casper, replacing H. P. Hearn. The latter was transferred to Los Angeles as division superintendent for the California area.

Described as unfavorable has been the reaction of oil and gas men to the recommendations of the American Gas Association defense committee that a separate defense branch be set up for gas in the Interior Department.

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A recent benedict is Jack Gaines, central division of Signal Oil at Los Angeles. He married the former Margie Fisher of Alameda. A native of Oklahoma, Gaines joined Signal in January, 1948.

Arthur C. Stewart, vice president of Union Oil, announces the appointment of W. L. (Lee) Spencer as manager of company refinery sales. Spencer will be in charge of all Union marketing activities outside of its domestic territory on the Pacific Coast, exclusive of foreign sales.

W. A. (Tony) Newhoff, a former vice president of Union Oil Company, has joined the Rainier Brewing Company in San Francisco. Newhoff also was elected to the brewery's board of directors. He will supervise sales and advertising for Rainier along with general administrative duties. Newhoff is a native San Franciscan of a widely known and pioneer family.

Arthur H. Kent, general auditor in Southern California for Standard of California, spoke on "The Function of Internal Auditing" before the Los Angeles chapter, Institute of Internal Auditors, at the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Claude Barrow, oil editor, Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, was elected president of the Association of Petroleum Writers at the association's annual meeting in the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel. Ed C. Lloyd, oil editor of the Los Angeles Examiner was elected vice president; and Henry Ralph, Oil and Gas Journal, Tulsa, was named secretary-treasurer.

Lewis G. Weeks, chief research geologist for Standard of New York, discussed "Sedimentary Basin Development" at a meeting of Pacific Coast section, American Association of Petroleum Geologists. The meeting was held at the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles.

Beverly Alber, lovely daughter of Henry Alber, sales manager of General Petroleum at Los Angeles, has returned from the East and engagements as a top singer in leading night clubs in New York and other points along the Atlantic seaboard.

Johnston Stainless Welding Rods

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Doan Advances at Dow

Mr. R. L. Curtis, Vice President of The Dow Chemical Company and General Manager of its Great Western Division has announced the appointment of Leland A. Doan as Western Sales Manager.

Mr. Doan succeeds J. F. Smith who has asked to be relieved of his responsibilities after twenty-two years' service as Sales Manager and has now been assigned other administrative duties by the General Manager.

Mr. Doan began his service with the company in 1941, and after a period in the San Francisco Sales Office he was transferred to the Styrene Plant in Southern California. In 1945 Mr. Doan became Manager of the Los Angeles Office which position he held until early this year when he was promoted to Assistant Sales Manager and again transferred to San Francisco.

President F. M. Banks of the Southern California Gas Company was recently chosen to serve as chairman of the utilities division of the 1951 March of Dimes Commerce and Industry Committee. Banks will direct and coordinate fund raising activities in his division for the polio mercy fund appeal of the local chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Tevis Morrow, multimillionaire oil producer of Los Angeles and Dallas, gave another one of his fabulous parties. Members of the oil fraternity enjoying the festivities included Clarence Beesemyer, Bob Minckler, Ed Lloyd, Jack Wrather, and J. L. Latimer of Magnolia Petroleum. Other guests glimpsed were Elizabeth Taylor, Nick Hilton, the Princess Fathia of Egypt, Greer Garson, Jeanne Crain, Bonita Granville, Ross Howard, Dorothy Lamour, Pat O'Brien and Johnnie and Connie Maschio.

Lewis G. Weeks, chief research geologist of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has been appearing before groups in the Rocky mountain region with his illustrated lecture on "Sedimentary Basin Development." He spoke Nov. 15 in Salt Lake before the Intermountain Association of Petroleum Geologists and Nov. 17 before the Rocky Mountain Geologists in Casper.

Schlumberger Holds Study Conference

The first in a series of regional study conferences in well logging was conducted by Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation October 30 through November 3 in the Rice Hotel, Houston. The conference was attended by a group of technical men selected from among Schlumberger's customers and an equal number of the company's engineers.

The conference covered topics in the general fields of well logging theory, interpretation and applications. Individual problems of the visiting group were discussed with members of the Schlumberger technical staff.

Attending the conference were: R. D. F. Anderson, Atlantic Refining Co., San Antonio; E. R. Atkins, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles; A. Bland, Imperial Oil Ltd., Calgary; G. R. Brown, The Texas Company, Midland; J. C. Byers, Sun Oil Co., Colorado City; W. B. Emery, Ohio Oil Co., Casper; C. H. Coldwell, Sun Oil Co., Dallas; A. L. Draper, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Corpus Christi; G. E. Hendrickson, Cities Service Oil Co., Oklahoma City; W. T. Ilfrey, Humble Oil & Refining Co., New Orleans; J. B. Justus, The California Co., Natchez; Jim Lewark, Carter Oil Co., Mattoon; Fred McMillan, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville; Lee Meltzer, United Gas Corp., Shreveport; R. P. Ridley, The Texas Co., Houston; G. K. Sievers, Carter Oil Co., Wichita; R. G. Sweeney, Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Shreveport; Max Taves, Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles; D. T. Wise, The Texas Co., New Orleans; B. H. Clark, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Houston; Donald Loehndorf, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Houston; R. Wills, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Houston.

Gunn Advances at Page Tools

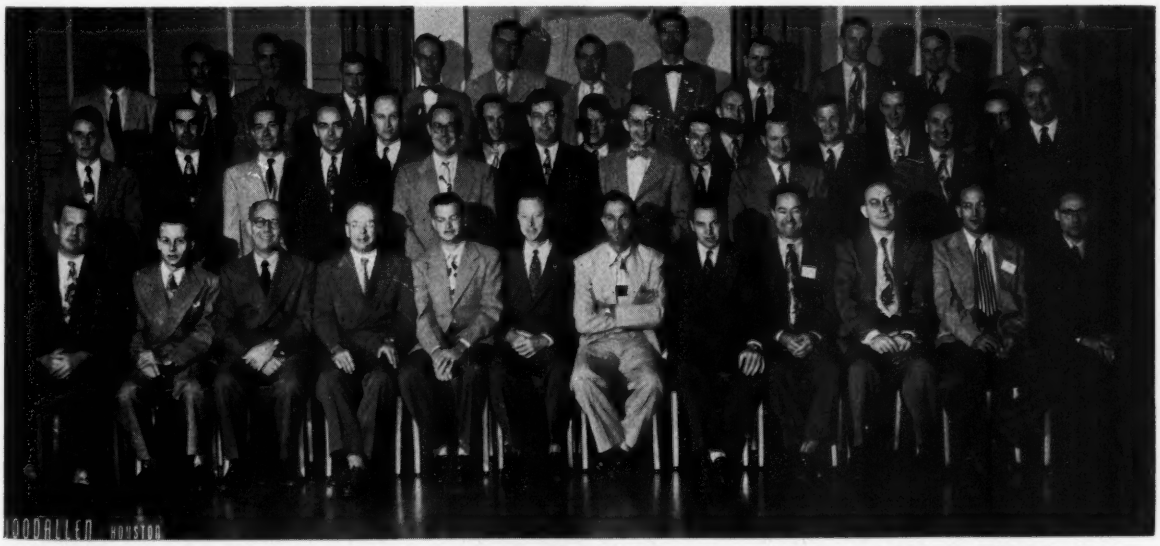
In a recent announcement by Mr. John S. Page, President of Page Oil Tools, Inc., Long Beach, it was learned that Mr. John R. Gunn has been made Vice President and Sales Manager. Mr. Gunn was also appointed as a new member to the company's Board of Directors.

Mr. Gunn formerly served as General Superintendent of the Machinery and Outfitting Division for Western Pipe and Steel on their shipbuilding program. Previous to his connection with Page Oil Tools, Inc., Mr. Gunn was Sales Representative for Alexander H. Kerr & Co., Inc., Huntington, West Virginia.

Page Oil Tools are marketed throughout the Mid-Continent by the D+B Division, Emsco Derrick & Equipment Company, Garland, Texas; and The Continental Supply Company, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Gunn will supervise all sales activities for the company.

John R. Gunn

District exploration offices for The California Co. have been opened in Grand Junction, Colo., to serve Colorado, Utah and Arizona. J. H. Kinser is exploration superintendent and R. W. Killen, district land man. James H. Brickel, district land man at Casper, was transferred to the new division office. He was succeeded in Casper by Dolph Carmichael, recently transferred from the Ardmore, Okla. office.



FIRST ROW (front): W. O. Matejowsky, R. D. F. Anderson, T. L. Hird, A. L. Draper, J. B. Justus, Jim Lewark, G. E. Hendrickson, Lee Petty, L. H. Reynolds, Lee Meltzer, D. M. Cowart, G. K. Sievers. SECOND ROW: R. G. Sweeney, J. S. Coombs, R. Wills, D. T. Wise, C. H. Coldwell, C. R. Edgecomb, S. E. Coombs, Fred McMillan, Donald Loehendorf, H. B. Baskette, Carl Schwab, G. R. Brown, W. G. Barfield, W. T. Ilfrey, J. C. West, W. A. Eickmeyer, W. W. Shoquist, J. L. Heath, Jr. THIRD ROW: W. W. Goode, Jr., T. R. Elliott, W. H. Hartwell, W. B. Emery, J. C. Byers, E. R. Atkins, G. H. Thomen, Mr. Garret, Max Taves, R. P. Ridley, A. Bland, B. H. Clark.

B. J. 16A Perforator Introduced

The Service Division of Byron Jackson Co. announces the new 2⅜" Jet Perforator. The charge itself is known as the 16A Jet Perforator. This new charge with its 2⅜" carrier can be run through all types of tool joints for 4½" drill pipe; internal flush joints in 3½" drill pipe, or any string of pipe that has a minimum internal diameter of 2¾" or larger. It is a welcome addition for that perforating job in conventional casing where maximum penetration is desired and yet, because of well conditions, the conventional 3⅛" and large jet perforators cannot be used.

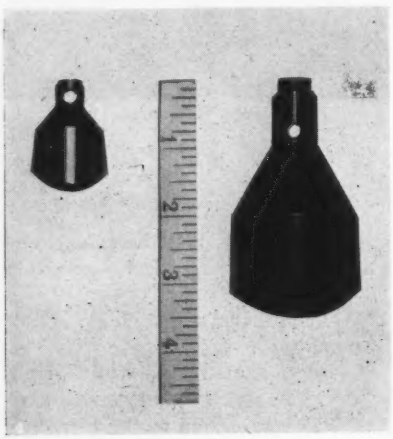


Figure One

The 2⅜" Jet Perforator increases the service available from Byron Jackson Co. to include not only the perforating in conventional 4½" casing and larger, but also the "trouble" jobs in smaller pipe and openings. The accompanying photograph illustrates the relative size of this new 16A Jet Perforator when compared with the common 34A charge for 7" casing. Although the charge contains only one quarter of the explosive of the 34A, it will shoot through 2½" of steel.

The charge is made of a high temperature explosive suitable for wells to 375° and uses the efficient 60° copper cone liner. The charge is made with precision machinery by the explosive manufacturer in order to give uniform results in service. Uniform results mean that the operator will get charges that vary only plus or minus two percent from the established mean penetration of the charge.

Figure Two

The 2⅜" Jet Perforator will perforate 3½" x 13.3 lb. drill pipe with a ¼" hole and penetrate 5" cement annulus outside the pipe. It will shoot through two strings of pipe, as shown in the accompanying photograph, (No. 2) 3½" drill pipe, and 7" casing, and approximately two inches of cement beyond the 7" casing. According to the manufacturer, this type of performance has never before been accomplished and this small Jet Perforator represents a new tool for the oil operator.

The charge carrier used is the steel tube type having ports and air chamber to confine and absorb the shock of the explosion so that there will be no possibility of damage to the casing or drill pipe. This is the same principle as used on all BJ carriers. A shot density of one to four shots per foot is offered on a single run. Each carrier covers a six foot interval and as many carriers as well as conditions will permit can be run on a single run. The charges are interconnected with explosive cord and fire simultaneously.

It is felt that extensive use will be made of this new BJ perforator, as there are known to be many wells where production could be obtained if a method of obtaining satisfactory perforating jobs in small diameter pipe could be offered.

The introduction of this tool marks another advancement of the Byron Jackson's Service Division.

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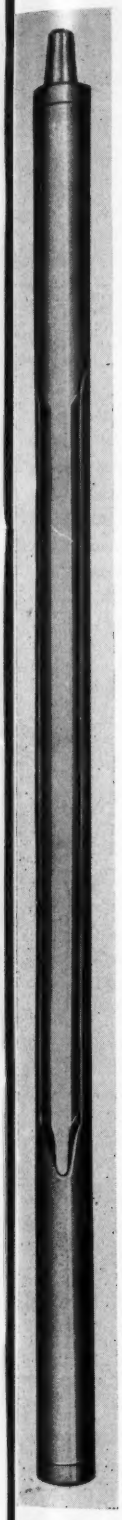


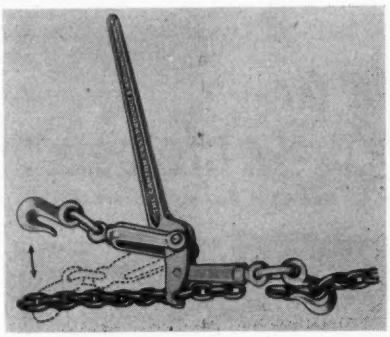
Rein Jars

Cavins Rein Jars

Cavins Rein Jars are made of alloy steel, electric-welded, stress-relieved and heat-treated. The rein sections are milled from solid bar stock, leaving the web an integral part of the parent metal, and the open end of the rein welded to the solid stock, after assembly, on which the joints are cut. The choice of material and its treatment, together with the inclusion of only two points of weld, make this jar capable of withstanding long and rough usage. Stock sizes are 2", 2½", and 2¾" O.D. with 24" stroke. Standard stock joint sizes are the same as is shown for the 2", 2½", and 3" O.D. Cavins Wire Line Fishing Jars. However, other diameters and other strokes up to 36", as well as other joint sizes, can be supplied on specification.

Loadbinder With "Come-Along" Feature Tightens, Binds In One Operation

Each operation of the handle of this Canton Load Binder takes up slack and tightens until desired tension is reached. Compound leverage action enables one man to exert up to 4,500 lbs. of "tension-pull" on the chain without the use of an extension pipe, chain falls or similar equipment.



The continuous action feature makes it a versatile tool in steel and machinery handling or hauling, lumbering, logging, in oil fields material handling and for general farm uses. Its use extends to such jobs as the moving of heavy objects, opening box car doors, fence stretching and other "take-up" operations.

The clevis design, extra heavy alloy construction and drop forged hooks with 360 degree swivel action allow manufacturer to guarantee the product against spreading. Factory hydraulic testing of each binder permits further guarantee against breakage within rated capacity. The Canton Tension-Pull Load Binder is now made in six sizes from 3,000 lb. capacity for light commercial and farm use up to 30,000 lb. capacity, list from $2.80 to $13.80. Two conventional models without take-up feature will also be available. Manufacturer — Canton Cast Products, 2410—13th St., N.E. Canton, Ohio.

Soon there will be available a camera that takes photos at a speed of one hundred thousandth of a second. Then you'll be able to get a shot of Junior when he comes home from college for the Christmas holiday.

Rubber pop bottles will be used at baseball games—the invention of an umpire.

White Super Power carries famed Lane-Wells Service to the nation's oil fields. This White Model WA12264 is one of a fleet recently equipped by Lane-Wells for "combination hoist" duty—lowering and raising "down hole" instruments for radioactivity logging of the well or for gun perforating the casing in order to reach new sources of oil. Mounted inside the truck is a huge spool, capable of handling miles of steel cable and turned by means of a power tower transmission operating off the White Super Power Truck engine.

THIS LAUGH

OFF!!

She had bedroom eyes—a pillow under each.

The farmer's son wanted to go to college so he could study obstetrics, but Papa warned against it. "Why, sure as shootin'," said the farmer, "you'll spend all that time learnin' about obstetrics and then somebody'll come along and find a cure for it."

Mabel: "Is there any difference between a Camel girl and a Chesterfield girl?"

Brenda: "Sure, honey, one walks a mile; the other satisfies."

"Don't think that every sad-eyed woman has loved and lost; she may have got him."

Some years ago a hotel in Louisville adopted the custom of naming a room in the hotel for each winner of the Kentucky Derby. There is a Zev Room, a Gallant Fox Room, a Whirlaway Room and so forth. But after the 1946 Derby the management decided to abandon the practice. The winner that year was Assault.

The glances that over cocktails seemed so sweet,
May be less charming over a dish of shredded wheat.

"Sir, I would like to marry your daughter."

"I'm afraid, son, that you couldn't support her in the manner to which she's accustomed."

"Your daughter and I have talked it over, and she has consented to live on what I make."

"That's fine. But that's just one problem. You know that after a while, a little one may come along, and that will mean added expense."

"That's true, sir, but we've been lucky so far!"

A young woman took a job as governess, then suddenly quit. Asked why, she replied:

"Had to. Backward child, forward father."

Doctor: "What's the most you ever weighed?"

Patient: "One hundred and fifty pounds."

Doc: "And what's the least?"

Patient: "Seven pounds, six ounces."

It has finally been determined what is meant by the hammer and sickle on the Russian flag. The sickle is to mow 'em down and the hammer is to keep 'em that way.

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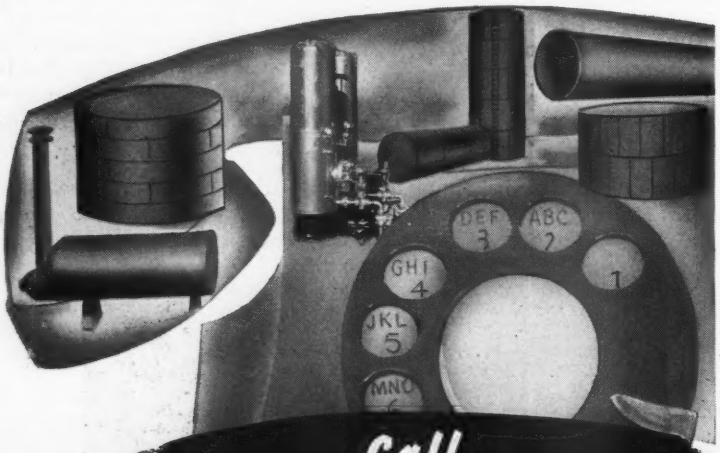
★Above and Underground Storage Tanks ★ Oil and Gas Separators
★Line Heaters ★ Unitank Flanges ★ Vacuum Seam Testers



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